

PEACE NEWS

The International Pacifist Weekly

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YEMEN AND ADEN

Welfare of the people must come first

By ROY SHERWOOD

UNDEFINED frontiers make for border troubles. That is so obvious that, though the formerly sporadic raids across the Yemen-Aden Protectorate border have in recent days grown into almost continuous fighting, the trouble might still be expected to be solved by way of the British proposal for a joint Anglo-Yemeni commission to delineate the disputed areas—if nothing more than a frontier alignment were at stake.

But when a body constantly breaks out in a series of recurring skin eruptions it is generally wiser to enquire into the condition of the blood stream than to daub one salve after another on whichever part happens to be affected at the time.

The Yemen troubles are local eruptions of the upsurge of Arab nationalism and Middle Eastern aspirations for better living conditions and equality with Western powers; and as far as these things are concerned the kind of compromise likely to emerge from such a commission's labours is nothing more than, at best, a local salve.

So far, the fighting has been less serious militarily than verbally. But in that very fact it has brought the deeper troubles into the light of day: in the new reversal of formerly accepted values the Yemenis are not just concerned with a frontier line.

Contradictory reports

They resent the whole existence of the Aden Protectorate and have recently referred to it on more than one occasion as "the occupied part" of Yemen. And some, if indeed not all, of their most recent raids have not been by tribesmen alone; they have been supported by Yemeni soldiers in uniform.

The day-by-day news is contradictory, with reasonable probability that reports emanating from the British side are more accurate.

But whether the RAF has, or has not, penetrated into Yemen territory on a number of occasions, whether a given attack started from one side or the other, whether the population of Qataba has been "terrorised by Venom fighters and a four-engined bomber"—not one of these things goes anywhere near to the fundamentals of the situation.

The basic facts are these: The Aden Protectorate is one of a few islands of foreign overlordship left in a surrounding sea of new independencies. Its origin goes back to 1839, when Aden and its surroundings became an "outlying" part of the Presidency of Bombay. Two years earlier a British ship had been wrecked near the coast and plundered by local tribesmen who had also "grievously maltreated" the passengers and the crew.

Threatened with punishment, the (independent) Sultan of the area had offered compensation and also agreed to sell Aden, just coming into importance again as a port, to England. But before the deal was completed, his son, who had in the meantime come to power, refused to carry out the terms of the arranged settlement.

He should have known better! Without any real power to oppose Avenge Britain, Aden was simply captured from him and he received no compensation.

But the town prospered under the new regime and in due course neighbouring local rulers, constantly troubled by raids from adjacent tribal territories, were glad enough to come under British protection.

Britain's proposal

In more recent days, a treaty between Yemen and Britain, concluded in 1934, provided for the maintenance of the present frontier line until 1974; and in 1951 a Frontier Commission was actually set up to study the problem.

But it never got to practical work, because by that time the Yemen wanted the inclusion of the whole question of the Protectorate in the scope of the discussions.

In 1954 Britain made a new proposal: that the various sultanates and sheikdoms of the Protectorate should be federated. Not surprisingly, the Imam, who is both king of Yemen and religious head of the sect of Islam which constitutes the majority of the population, refused this flatly.

With his eyes turned on the re-incorporation of the whole territory, he does not cherish the prospect of facing the consolidation of a federation instead of a number of separate small local rulers.

Nothing, incidentally, has so far been said about Aden Colony, which is a separate entity from the Protectorate. That, however, is also

ON BACK PAGE

UNEMPLOYMENT AHEAD

Arms cuts not the real cause

By J. ALLEN SKINNER

DURING 1955-56, £7,022,000 was spent on the Royal Ordnance factories. £5,800,000 was provided for them in 1956-57. It is clear that it is the present intention of the Government to cut this amount a lot more for 1957-58 to help save the amount it feels it must cut from the total it is now spending on armaments.

There are 24 Royal Ordnance factories in Britain. These employ 40,000 people. During the last two years there have been 4,000 redundan-

cies in these factories, and also about 2,200 workers who left their jobs voluntarily were not replaced. This is a reflection of the reduced expenditure on the factories.

The Minister of Supply is to make a survey of the work of these factories with a view to further cuts. These cuts will inevitably mean the dismissal of men and women now working in these factories. More dismissed ordnance workers will mean an increase in the number of unemployed in Britain in the coming year.

The reaction to this move is already beginning.

The Scottish National Party has protested against the proposed closing of the tank factory at Dalmeir, near Glasgow. 1,000 men have been employed there. When they are dismissed the total of unemployed men in Scotland will go up.

The Scottish National Party holds that Scotland already has more than its due share of unemployment in the United Kingdom, and less than its proper share of ordnance work.

The ordnance workers at Maltby, Yorkshire, have passed a resolution condemning any attempt by the Government to close the factories and urging that workers in these factories should be kept in full employment.

In Blackpool, 3,800 workers are expecting to be paid off from the Hawker aircraft factory. Last week 72 were dismissed. It is expected that about 50 more will lose their jobs each week, and that in six months the factory will be closed.

THE REAL CAUSE

There is a chance that the amount of unemployment at the Hawker aircraft factory may be reduced by a commission to build a civil airliner. Some of the displaced workers may also be absorbed into the English Electric Company's factory at Preston.

That factory is to build the 68 Canberra bombers ordered by the Government of India. Some of the tank factories are also hoping to get foreign orders, and it is possible that the new development in Indian military policy may mean work for men in the tank factories also.

The ordnance workers in one area, on the other hand, have been saved from unemployment by being transferred to work on the machinery of peace. A tank factory at Farnington, near Preston, has been taken over by Leyland Motors to make heavy road vehicles, mostly for export.

It is clear, however, that only here and there can there be the kind of readjustment which will keep the affected men doing work similar to their past jobs. In general it is also clear that we have to expect a swelling of the unemployment figures in the coming months.

Many people will hastily conclude that unemployment is an inevitable result of arms reduction. That conclusion is a falsification of the real situation.

The Government's policy of arms reduction is not based upon the conviction that the reduction of arms is politically desirable. Still less is it a policy of disarmament.

What is going on is that the Government is putting through a number of "necessary" measures to reduce the amount of money spent in one field or another because of the pressure from the economic distress the country is now suffering.

This tight economic situation has been largely caused by the unprecedented proportion of Britain's resources that have been devoted to military preparation.

Last summer it was recognised that economies were necessary in some field or other. The economic situation has since been made worse by the expenditure on the Suez War.

All these cuts in spending mean that there will be less employment. They mean that fewer people will be producing goods because the country cannot afford the full cost of the things they would be making and it is less costly to keep them on unemployment pay standards than to keep them on full wages, making the goods and services the Government has decided the country cannot afford.

A BETTER WAY

The Government has not picked on the armed services and their supplies as the place to make many of these cuts in spending because of any sympathy with pacifist ideas. The cuts will mean a reduction in the standards that the militarists think they need.

The cuts are being made here simply because they are likely to cause less political disturbance than if they were made in education, housing, or the health services, for example.

Wherever the cuts are made, they will mean services of less efficiency, and the outcome will be more unemployment.

There would be quite different results if a policy of disarmament were decided on for political reasons (in contrast to the present economic reasons) as the policy needed to reduce the danger in the international situation.

This different result would follow whether the disarmament policy resulted from an international agreement or a decision by Britain to disarm whether others did or not.

Had such a policy been decided upon before the present tight economic situation made cuts necessary, there would have been no question of thrusting people into unemployment.

This means that if Britain had decided in a time of full employment that it had £1,600 millions that it could spend either on arms or on a different policy that offered a better chance of bringing peace to the world, and had chosen the latter, people would still have jobs.

The problem then would simply have been to provide for an orderly shift of the workers formerly working on war production into other

ON BACK PAGE



Students from the University of Cape Town demonstrating outside the South African House of Assembly in protest against the Government's intention to enforce Apartheid in South African Universities.

AFRICANS REJECT VIOLENCE

By Ronald Mallone

"SOUTH AFRICA cannot become democratic while racial policies endure," Father Trevor Huddleston told an audience of over 4,000 in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Monday evening.

"Opposition must take place outside Parliament because no constitutional means exist of bringing pressure to bear inside. Yet opposition becomes an offence against the State—potential treason or Communism!"

"Non-violent protests, and they have always been non-violent—I have never heard a single responsible African leader advocate violence—become occasions for police action."

Earlier Father Huddleston had surprised his audience by saying that 42 of his documents held by the South African police included his membership card of the Conservative Party.

He asked Europeans whether if Africans and Indians in South Africa, who were all Commonwealth citizens, found Commonwealth representatives at the United Nations abstaining from voting against apartheid or voting with South Africa, they could blame them for looking to the Communists for help.

He concluded, "This is a supreme opportunity of showing that the conscience of this country is not dead."

Luthuli's message

At the beginning of the meeting a message on tape from Chief Albert Luthuli, smuggled through to Canon Collins, was played. It was made just before his arrest. In it the African pacifist leader said:

"The Church of Christ must boldly challenge the conscience of the rulers and the peoples to create in their countries conditions that would bring about the realisation of Christ's programme which he enunciated to be to 'preach good news to the poor, proclaim release to the captives—and the acceptable year of the Lord.'"

Other speakers included Joseph Grimond, MP, James Callaghan, MP, who said of the 150 accused of treason, "These men and women are fighting your battle," and Gerald Gardiner, QC.

Mr. Gardiner said the South African Government, to combat passive resistance, had passed laws by which money proved to support passive resisters could be confiscated. The Criminal Law Amendment Act made those who protested against any law liable to three years' imprisonment and/or whipping.

Intercourse between a white and black who were married and had children made the married couple liable to sentences of five years.

Though any law causing hostility among the races was not Communism, any protest against it was legally "Communism!"

Under the 1951 Act anyone was a "Communist" if the Governor General of South Africa or the Administrator of S.W. Africa said so!

The prosecution in the Treason Trials said they would produce 10,000 documents. Any document found on the premises of any organisation to which any of the accused was

Suspend H-test call

JAPAN has asked Britain to suspend the forthcoming H-bomb tests in the vicinity of Christmas Island.

They fear contamination of crops and fish. According to a Reuter message from Tokyo, Japanese fishermen and health authorities are already worried about radio-active fall-out from Russian and American tests.

Ocean currents and prevailing winds, Japanese experts have pointed out, put their country directly in line with the British tests.

The Scandinavian countries are stepping up their check of radioactivity. Warnings have been given that the full fall-out from past nuclear explosions has not yet reached the earth. The dangerously radio-active strontium 90 deposited by recent tests, said Dr. Harlem, Norwegian Minister of Social Affairs, would reach its maximum between 1965 and 1970.

The Swedish Defence Staff Research Institute claims, however, that the radiation over 30 years would not equal that given from natural resources such as brickwork.

In London last night an ad-hoc committee was meeting at the offices of the National Peace Council to plan a campaign for the suspension of the forthcoming British test. In Tokyo last week, 2,000 students took part in a protest march against the tests. Others have sent a telegram to Mr. Macmillan, the British Premier.

A report on Kenya, book reviews and letters to the editor have had to be held over until next week.

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PARTIES TO DEFENCE

IN examining the reports of the Parliamentary Labour Party discussions on British military policy one looks in vain for any significant difference between what the Labour and Conservative Parties stand for in this field.

Without committing itself to any precise figure for reduction, the Labour Party hopes that it would be possible to cut the present expenditure on military preparations by about one-fifth, something in the range of £300,000,000; doubtless the present Government has similar hopes, although, of course, it has to be more specific on how the saving is to be made.

Labour Party policy is formulated in this sphere by the Party's "defence" group, and the discussion of the last Party meeting on the subject was led by the "shadow" Defence Minister, Mr. George Brown. They want a "streamlined" defence, which means that they urge certain differences of a technical character as to the way Britain should be armed.

The basis of the Labour Party conception appears to be that Britain should prepare for two kinds of war only: the limited small-scale kind of war, of which the Egyptian undertaking may be regarded as the type (although the Labour Party would, of course, envisage Britain as repelling an aggressor and not undertaking an aggression); and the final catastrophe, in which the "great deterrent" would be brought into play and would thus complete its deterring work.

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THINKING along these lines the Labour Party holds that Britain can get rid of conscription and urges that the period of service should immediately be reduced by six months as a stage toward bringing conscription to an end in four years' time.

Britain should develop, it is held, a highly-trained, highly-mobile professional army of about 200,000 men ready to engage in the kind of limited military undertaking, under the protecting umbrella of the "great deterrent", as proposed by such military strategists as Captain Liddell Hart, Admiral Buzzard and some of the theorists of the Pentagon.

The counterpart of this conception at sea would be the reduction of naval expenditure through the development of a small-ship navy.

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SO far as air warfare is concerned there is apparently no difference between official Labour Party thinking and that of the Conservative Party.

Mr. George Brown advocates the continuance by Britain of the development of the H-bomb and the manufacture of A-bombs, and for the rest would do precisely what Mr. Duncan Sandys has been deputed to do in consultation with the American Government.

There should be a recognition that fighter aircraft provide no defence against such weapons as would be used in a major war, and these should be substituted by guided missiles. Like the Conservatives, the Labour Party would seek supplies of guided missiles from America and would seek to develop co-operation between British and US research in this field.

There are certain aspects of policy which are so much taken for granted by both Parties that they do not even come into discussion. Thus, the Labour Party assumes, equally with the Conservative Party, that Britain must continue to be integrated in the bloc structure as represented by SEATO, NATO, etc., although with regard to the NATO military structure there is the view that Britain must make smaller contributions to the armed forces stationed in Germany—a point also upon which there is common ground between the two Parties.

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IT will be seen that there is nothing in the above indications of policy that in any way fundamentally separates Labour from the Conservatives.

If Britain is to play a worthy part in providing the new leadership that is needed to direct the thought and aspirations of the peoples of the world into ways that offer hope, the Labour Party will need to cut away from the assumptions that have directed its policy in recent years and revert to the adventurous anti-militarism and internationalism of its earlier traditions.

We believe that what is called for today in the Labour Party is that it should throw off the trammels of the bi-partisanship that are stultifying its thinking and state boldly a new policy, which will abandon the power politics upon which its present conceptions are based; extricate itself from the international military tangle in which it is involved and give a new and adventurous lead in international co-operation and trust, which may offer the chance of bringing a new outlook to the world and so provide the conditions which will make peace possible.

Kashmir—Rajagopalachari gives his views

QUESTION: In the interview which you gave to PTI [the leading Indian Press agency] you said that "the UN is there for accepting settled facts and establishing peace on that basis." But there seems to be some doubt in the minds of those whom you call "the fair-minded people of the world with no axes to grind" as to what you mean by "accepting settled facts." Could you sum up these facts for them?

ANSWER: What I meant is that the UN is not a court of law to re-open and re-settle issues which are already *de facto* settled—for example, China and Poland.

Q: You say that if Cyprus and Algeria did not call for the intervention of the Security Council, it is difficult to understand its eagerness to divide Hindus and Muslims into separate states in Kashmir. What is your reply to people who say that these are false analogies, because Cyprus and Algeria have been British and French possessions for a long time?

WESTERN STRATEGY

A: I hate the phrase, "British and French possessions," for men and women cannot be "possessed" today. When I quoted Cyprus and Algeria in explaining my position by way of analogy, what I meant to do was to emphasise the condition of disturbance and belligerency, which alone gives jurisdiction to the UN.

Cyprus and Algeria are in a disturbed condition requiring the intervention of lovers of peace. But by either British or French masters. Mediterranean strategy goes contrary to the call of justice. Hence they are left alone by the UN. In Kashmir there is no battle going on, but the West's Asiatic strategy has tempted the West to disturb a peaceful climate. The Security Council's decision on Kashmir amounts to a withdrawal of the moral power exercised by Jawaharlal Nehru, with the tacit consent of the Great Powers, in his efforts to help the cause of peace in the cold war.

In an interview in Madras with Monica Felton; by arrangement with the Hindu Times

The Indian statesman, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, is a former Prime Minister of Madras and was the last Governor-General of India.

At the moment it may appear that this debunking is a good thing, as Mr. Nehru seemed in the opinion of the ruling parties of the West to be getting too powerful. But in my opinion it is a great disaster. Mr. Nehru will continue to be as great and useful as he was before as far as India is concerned, but it is the world that loses by this first step of the Security Council.

If Mr. Nehru's reaction to this rebuff of the Security Council is to withdraw into the domestic shell, I am sure that India will benefit. But what other personality is available in the international field to fill the place which Mr. Nehru vacates? Can Pakistan or her leaders fill the place? No.

NEHRU'S AMBITION

Soon the world will see that any damage done to Mr. Nehru is a greater damage to the cause of peace. Britain's realisation of this may be delayed by reason of recent wounds, but America will realise this sooner than anyone else.

From the point of view of the Middle East position, it is a short-sighted policy to do something in order to bring some immediate advantage in the cold war. But we are interested in what is bigger than mere cold war tactics.

If anyone believed that Jawaharlal Nehru's ambition was to become leader of Asia it would be altogether wrong. His one ambition is peace, not leadership of any continent.

To make an anti-Nehru group in Asia may be good diplomacy from the cold war angle, but it would be a disaster from the point of view of world peace. With Nehru out of the scene, "where is that Promethean heat which can that light re-illumine?"

Q: I have heard Americans who wish to be fair-minded argue that you yourself are unfair in accusing the West

★ ON BACK PAGE



WE have been glad to be able to publish from time to time various pronouncements made by Mr. Rajagopalachari and we feel therefore that we owe it to him to find space for his comments on the position of Mr. Nehru and the Indian Government in relation to the question of Kashmir as given in the interview we publish below.

Whatever may have been the reaction of the Governments of the two power blocs to the moral authority that has undoubtedly been exercised by Mr. Nehru in world affairs and their desire to "debunk" him as Mr. Rajagopalachari claims, we have ourselves no doubt that any decline in the moral authority of Mr. Nehru will be a serious loss for the world.

Nevertheless, we think that Mr. Rajagopalachari makes a mistake in discussing this matter mainly in terms of the motives that may be operating in the desire to bring about a moral devaluation of Mr. Nehru.

After all, when it is accepted that there has been a "debunking" process, it is evident that there must have been "bunk" present for the process to be applied.

Mr. Rajagopalachari and those who think with him should be concerning themselves with the troubled minds of those who have been hoping most from Indian leadership and who have been most concerned at the departures of Indian statesmen like Mr. Nehru and Mr. Rajendra Prasad from the conceptions of Gandhi.

The best friends of Indian thought in the West have always felt considerable discomfort at the apparent lack of a disposition on the part of the Indian Government to permit the people of Kashmir to settle this matter for themselves.

Mr. Rajagopalachari rightly feels distaste for the description of territories as "possessions" as an attitude that is treating people as mere appendages to such territories. Now, to those of liberal views in the democratic countries, it seems as if India is regarding Kashmir as a possession.

U.N. intervention

IN the Press, Mr. Rajagopalachari has expounded a doctrine which would confine the operations of UN to action, when an outbreak of armed strife directs that there shall be intervention, with a view to pacification; apart from such cases the business of UN is to accept the status quo.

What this contention seems to overlook in our view is that the initial intervention of UN in Kashmir was undertaken at the request of the Indian Government and that an outcome of that intervention was the recommendation that the future allegiance of Kashmir should be settled by a plebiscite of the people of that land.

The recent decision that has so offended the Indian Government, and which it proposes to defy, was a clear sequel to that earlier decision arrived at as a consequence of the Indian request for intervention; and it amounts to a condemnation of the

present attempt to declare Kashmir an integral part of the Indian Union in evasion of that earlier decision.

The comment by the Kashmir Premier, Mr. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, that "our future will be decided by us—and not by ten members of the Security Council" is beside the point, for what is in question is whether or not the future of Kashmir is to be decided by the people of Kashmir.

Three choices

WHATEVER may be the satisfaction felt by the militaristic politicians of the West, or the East, at Mr. Nehru's present embarrassment, those who have found something of special hope for the world in the Indian political outlook are now hoping that the Indian Government will think again on this matter, and act in a different sense as compared with its policy of the past five years.

Kashmir Third Force Austria

We should like to see the immediate release of Sheikh Abdullah, whose prolonged imprisonment without trial seems to us a shameful thing; and we should also like to see the Indian Government take a new initiative in moving towards a form of plebiscite which would permit the voters to elect for one of three choices—union with India, union with Pakistan, or an independent Kashmir.

Imperialism revived

THE "Third Force" conception makes its appearance in a new guise. Backed by sufficient funds to launch itself by a considerable advertising programme including repeated half-pages in *The Times*, the new "Third Force Movement" propounds a policy in which the Suez Group and Fascists of the Mosley stamp can co-operate.

It aims at compensating for the inadequacy of British military power for a leading part in power politics by combination with France on the lines of a suggestion made by Sir Winston Churchill in 1940.

There should be common citizenship, common currency and common "defence." This combination, in association with South Africa, will be able to exploit the potential wealth of the African continent and will thus develop the "economic, political and military strength to follow a strong policy based upon all the experience

and tradition of the great European Powers."

When the Third Way Movement was launched it was careful to repudiate the Third Force idea.

It must be said, however, that the conception of the Third Force that was discussed then was a different one and had different aims, although we believe that it would inevitably have been absorbed into the power struggle and would have made no real contribution to the provision of a basis for peace.

This new move is an attempt to provide a basis for a revived imperialism in the world of today. If it were to succeed and the traditional imperialist powers were to begin to operate on this new basis it would make the final catastrophe of world atomic war inevitable.

World Peace Council

THE World Peace Council moved its headquarters in 1954 from Prague to Vienna. It is now officially announced that it is expelled from Austria. The Council must be prevented from operating in Austria, it is declared by Herr Oskar Helmer's Ministry of the Interior, because it interfered in the internal affairs of countries with which Austria has good and friendly relations.

Although we do not anticipate that this reference is concerned with the fact that members of the World Peace Council have recently given evidence of disapproval of what has been happening in Hungary, it is apparent that the Austrian Government is walking as warily as is Poland in relation to the Russian suppression of the uprising of the Hungarian people.

In regard to the World Peace Council, Herr Helmer's Ministry remarks—he is a Socialist, by the way—"Most of the members of the Secretariat were foreigners."

Although we have no doubt about the manner and the methods by which the attitudes of the World Peace Council are slanted—and we do not expect its distress over the Hungarian happenings to be more than a temporary aberration—we nevertheless regret the attitude the Austrian Government seems to be developing.

It appears to be sinking into a rather abject kind of neutralism in which a frown from any of its big neighbours will send shivers down its spine.

We should like to see the neutral area in Europe progressively extended, but we also want to see the kind of neutralism that will express itself as a positive assertion of the will to freedom and independence of the pressures exercised through the operations of the world power struggle.

From the Editor's Notebook

You can't do it in Australia

BRITISH pacifists who take it for granted that they can march with Dr. Soper through London with banners would find themselves in trouble in Australia.

The pacifist head of the Australian Methodist Mission to the Nation, the Rev. Alan Walker, was asked by the police to remove his banners when he organised a march which was merely against gambling laws.

In Sydney, the Rev. Noel Glover went to gaol for two days rather than pay a £2 fine for a breach of the traffic act.

He wore a sandwich board on which was written: "Plead with the Government to stop atomic tests. Humanity is being crippled."

This news comes to me from Mrs. Freda Sopote who, before she went to Australia four years ago, was an active member of the Peace Pledge Union in Worthing, in South-east England.

Street corner in Fremantle

MRS. SOPOTE, who keeps a poster in her window at a busy corner one mile from the port of Fremantle, Western Australia, urges everyone to keep on pressing for their own country to disarm, wherever they may be living.

About Australia's pacifist clergy she writes: "I am glad to know Australia has a quota, though small, of these brave people."

"Let us help them by writing a chain of slogans round the world... we may soon find our efforts side by side with 'Join the Army' and 'The best way to peace is preparedness'."

The Battle of Boaz

ONLY recently have I seen an account of "The Battle of the Flag," which took place in Boaz, Wisconsin, USA, last year on United Nations Day, October 24.

The trouble began a month earlier when the Village President, Frank

Harris, proclaimed that "the only flag that will fly on that day or any other day will be the Stars and Stripes." And on that day it would fly at half-mast.

His stand was challenged by Glen P. Turner, a Peace News reader, and by the only clergyman resident in Boaz, the Rev. C. Harding Veigel.

Mr. Turner announced that he would enter Boaz on October 24 with a motorised column flying the UN flag, the US flag and the flag of Wisconsin.

Stifling opinion still evil

ON United Nations' Day Mr. Veigel issued a church bulletin denouncing the Village President's stand as regimentation and thought control.

Even if the Village President were correct in his analysis of the UN, the pastor wrote, "he is still wrong in the exercise of authority... we can never be sure that the opinion we are endeavouring to stifle is false opinion and, if we were sure, stifling it would still be evil."

The pastor flew the United Nations' flag in front of the church on UN Day.

Translators at work

GENE SHARP tells me that his Peace News article, "The Lesson of Hungary" (November 16, 1956) has been translated into German by the Hamburg group of The War Resisters' International and that a revised version of it is being published in Spanish in the new Argentinian review "Tiempo de America."

Another article of his which has attracted great interest overseas is "The Hopi Message" (December 14). This has been translated into German for publication in Switzerland, and is being translated into Spanish for publication in Mexico.

Anthropologist George Yamada is including it in an anthology of writings about the Hopi which he is editing.

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ESTABLISHED in 1947 to help children between the ages of eight to 14 years, International Help for Children aims at providing holidays in families for those unable to take advantage of the ordinary school or exchange groups.

John Barclay, Joint-Secretary with Margaret McEwen, and a well-known British pacifist, explains:

WHY THE NEED IS STILL URGENT

THE statement that there are 3,000,000 refugees in the world defeats the imagination and stuns the senses. It is as difficult to comprehend as the knowledge that there are more than 100,000 million stars in the Milky Way.

On the other hand, there are very few of us who, if confronted by a lonely, unhappy child, would not be compelled to take decisive action.

Governments of the world are seeking to solve this problem and there are many hopeful signs which should encourage those who cannot live by faith alone.

The experience of ten years in a small relief organisation has certainly confirmed my conviction that there is no lack of support for children of whatever nationality—whether they may be European or Asiatic, Greek or Jew, or just plain British. The call must be personal and the need obvious.

International Help for Children was established in order to bring such children contact with people best able to help them. The work is steadily increasing and is now following a clearly defined pattern.

Briefly, children are being helped in the following ways:

1. **Individual children:** suffering from diseases curable if treatment can be arranged.
2. **Refugee children:** Long, recuperative holidays as guests of British families. The children are selected from the camps in Germany and other countries, and besides being undernourished usually have almost lost hope of any other condition.
3. **Asthmatic British children:** For six years this pioneer work has been carried out with the co-operation of French doctors at the Spa of La Bourboule and has shown 80% successful results.
4. **Maladjusted and educationally sub-normal British children:** For these children, convalescent treatment for short or long periods is given at the Society's Children's Home, Little Pond House, Tilford, Surrey, where a small vocational staff give each child personal and sympathetic attention.
5. **British children:** From broken and unhappy homes: each year holidays are arranged in Norway, Denmark, France, Germany and other countries for children needing a complete break from their surroundings, and homes are provided by Continental families through the medium of small local or national committees.

As the Headquarters of IHC is so small, help is always needed in the following ways:

Finance; small local committees for receiving parties of children; clothing for Little Pond House; voluntary help at various times in the London office (43 Parliament St., S.W.1), and sometimes in Surrey.



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NEW ZEALAND PACIFIST EDITOR URGES

Unilateral disarmament now

A CHALLENGE to pacifists to carry their efforts beyond attempts to win individuals and the minority within the churches to pacifism, was made by the New Zealand Christian Pacifist recently. A vigorous programme is required for "Universal Disarmament now."

The writer, Ron Howell, suggested some of the lines the case for unilateral disarmament might take:

1 *There are some activities which are so abhorrent to normal people that, by common consent, they are avoided.*

One can bring to mind types of cruelty and perversion and torture which could find no defenders anywhere.

We believe that it is demonstrably clear that war is now in that category—indeed the mind can conceive of nothing more foul and heinous than the concomitants of napalm and atomic warfare.

Judged by any standards of "common decency," let alone by Christian standards, war is now, if never before, "beyond the pale." If the facts of war are faced realistically, if it is stripped of its veneer of glamour and excitement and "justice" and the monster is seen as he really is no man of any moral integrity can any longer touch so foul a thing.

Calculated risk

2 *The only possibility of breaking the vicious circle of arming and counter-arming is for one nation to take a risk—the calculated risk of giving a lead to the world by complete disarmament and the solemn renunciation of this evil way.*

In the past every "advance" made by one nation in the effectiveness of its weapons has provoked an increase in the armaments of its neighbours. Indeed every "Great Power" has striven to be militarily stronger than any possible combination of other powers.

The absurdity of these efforts has not deterred men who in other spheres have appeared quite sane and even benevolent.

Today statesmen are beginning to acknowledge that risks will have to be taken in an effort to break down the impasse which faces every disarmament and peace conference.

We do not believe that recent Russian proposals and, in particular, the 1,200,000 cut in her military manpower can be written off as a sinister plot.

Moscow's radio appeal to Britain, "Support our move; let's disarm in peace together," followed closely on the declaration by 55 Labour MPs that the Government should now cut its own arms bill.

Nevertheless between such cautious and carefully calculated moves and the unilateral disarmament which we urge there is a very great difference.

The latter will not be imposed by governments and statesmen; it will follow the stirrings and demands of men and women who have come to see that "wars will cease when men refuse to fight."

No safety in arms

3 *Today it is not war itself that is the only or immediate menace; now even the preparations for war can seal the doom of the human race.*

The slogan "There is safety in arms" used to be attacked on the grounds that any truth in it was ruled out as soon as the arms were used.

Today it is not only their use but even their manufacture and testing which creates a mortal danger.

Prominent scientists have recently expressed their concern lest already the hydrogen and atomic explosions which have taken place may have so poisoned the atmosphere that through the mutation of genes and in various other subtle ways future generations are doomed to insanity and premature death.

Man has shown himself as clever in discovering these powers as he is foolish in using or controlling them. "Suicide in self-defence" need not be the destiny of homo sapiens.

Cost of war

4 *The cost of war preparations in material resources and human effort is now so gigantic as to be crippling almost every nation and dooming the peoples of the world to a standard of living immeasurably lower than would otherwise be possible.*

Britain's plight is, at the moment, the most fearful illustration. Her present arms bill (for 1956-57) of £1540 million, or approximately £4 million per day, not only prevents any large-scale assistance to backward areas but, equally, prevents her own economic stability.

She has become increasingly dependent upon USA (whose tremendous resources have so far been able to stand the strain, though signs of cracking are starting to appear) and the plight of her peace-time industries becomes more and more grim.

Advances in social welfare have become impossible. Both Tory and Labour parties find themselves forced to resist wage and pension increases, and to keep expenditure on education, housing, health and social services to an unhealthy minimum.

And even then economists soberly predict that Britain faces bankruptcy unless this fantastic burden can be lifted.

The position is less advanced in New Zealand, but here the same laws operate. While we waste our substance on the fearful and the unproductive, those things which mean economic progress and human well-being are starved.

Today's worsening economic conditions are directly linked with our wasteful and sinful concentration on war preparations.

Creative tasks

5 *When we have rid ourselves of this physical, financial and moral burden we can set about the great creative tasks of mankind—the abolition of hunger, the conquest of insecurity, the removal of fear, the reconciliation of men everywhere in their social and national and international life.*

Glad rivalries in the arts of peace shall supersede the hates and tortures of war.

A great wave of human energy will be released to concentrate on the curing of disease, the growing of food, the provision of housing, the extension of education, the cultivation of the arts and, through all these things, the worship of God.

For, unilateral disarmament will not be an isolated act—it will involve the renunciation of colonialism, abandonment of "strategic" bases, repudiation of treaties and agreements based on force and, indeed, a whole new pattern of behaviour.

6 *Finally, we base our advocacy of Unilateral Disarmament NOW on the conviction that there is no moral justification for the postponement of a policy that is intrinsically right.*

For the Christian today is the day of salvation; doing good is never conditional on the goodness of others or dependent upon the times being "appropriate."

The whole of the Sermon on the Mount becomes meaningless if Christians are to wait until such a way of life is no longer risky and even costly.

Lest there be those who will wish to twist what we have written into the suggestion that we believe that by unilateral disarmament the Kingdom of God will have been established quickly and painlessly let us add just this—that we believe nothing of the sort.

But we do believe that in the slow struggle towards the establishment of an order upon this earth which will approximate the will of God the next major obstacle to be overcome is the belief in and practise of modern war.

Having overcome this we will be able to march forward again towards that further off "divine event" with renewed faith and energy.

RON HOWELL.

AT A GLANCE

President Eisenhower has again refused amnesty to the World War II violators of the Selective Service Acts. The Justice Department have estimated that at least 6,000 conscientious objectors are included among these men. Mr. Rabb, Presidential Assistant, has said that it would be unwise and inconsistent for the Government to grant blanket amnesty to men who in the Amnesty Board's words "set themselves up as wiser and more competent than society to determine their duty to come to the defence of the nation!"

The Kenya Government has revoked six of the main Emergency Regulations of 1952 and ten complete sets of other Emergency Regulations. Among the regulations are those covering the possession of more than one firearm at a time; the possession of incendiary material and the special provisions relating to sabotage and prescribing the capital penalty for that offence in certain circumstances.

Clergymen in Wisconsin, USA, have received a circular letter from Col. Claude N. Shaver, chief of the Wisconsin military district, telling them that they have "a sacred task" in preparing young men for military service.

He lectured the clergy on the "moral obligations and responsibilities which have been thrust upon the United States to help build a free world," and exhorted them to arrange a meeting of religious youth and civic leaders who will "approach the problem of obligated military service with a spirit of dedication and zeal for a worthy cause."

Several local Groups of the German Section of the War Resisters' International, amongst them the groups at Aachen and Hamburg, have been requested by their city or borough councils to nominate one of their members willing to serve on the investigating committees which will soon be formed to hear the cases of conscientious objectors to military service.

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February 8, 1957—PEACE NEWS—3

WHEN AT THE CO-OP SHOP . . .



THIS appeal is especially addressed to members of British Co-operative Societies. Can you make a contribution to Peace News through your dividend?

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Here is a talking point when next you are at your Co-op store, or at your Labour Party or Co-operative Party meeting.

And if you do not live in Britain, or are not a co-operator, please, we need your help too in meeting our publishing deficit. We need **£2,750 by Dec. 31**

THE EDITOR.

Contributions since January 17: £43 11s. 6d. Total since January 1, 1957: £249 13s. 8d. Anonymous contribution gratefully acknowledged: Oswestry, £1.

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Peace News Ltd., and address them to Lady Clare Annesley, Joint Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

To guide readers who wish to benefit Peace News when making their wills, the following form of legacy is suggested:

... and I give the sum of £ free of duty to Peace News Ltd. the principal place of business of which is at 3 Blackstock Road, Stoke Newington in the County of London.

Valid opposition to war needed—MP

MRS. JOYCE BUTLER, MP (Lab., Wood Green and Lower Tottenham), speaking recently before a meeting of the Tottenham and Edmonton Peace Pledge Union, expressed her belief that today there was little enthusiasm for peace.

She said that nowadays there were fewer organisations working for peace than after World War I, particularly among young people.

Conscription had had an effect on the younger generation which was seldom fully realised.

"Young people accept going into the Forces as part of the pattern of life unless there is a strong anti-war home background," she said. "It is not surprising therefore that we do not find many young people in peace organisations."

Since the invasion of Egypt, when people had stirred from their apathy and had been shocked by the committing of an aggression, "we have a greater opportunity for peaceful negotiation than at any time since the war."

People's feelings needed to be organised into a valid opposition to war.

Individually, politically, and through trading, people could work for peace. She believed that the Co-operative movement with its international organisation could play a large part in trading.

"We should give help to under-developed countries," she said, "without political strings. We should not be party to dividing the world into two camps."

The local newspaper, the Tottenham and Edmonton Weekly Herald, commented editorially on her speech, urging local work for peace and "a new spirit among the nations."

When the British Parliamentary delegation arrived in Nairobi on January 6 for a tour of Kenya, the leader, Sir Thomas Dugdale, said that they had come to learn. "There is nothing specific we want to investigate, we are not an inquisition," he added.

Gandhi and Non-violence

a short list of recommended titles

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HOLIDAYS!

German, English schools build goodwill

From J. BUDGE

THE dark blue and gold-striped cap worn by boys of the Wallasey Grammar School, Cheshire, were seen again in the streets of Zehlendorf, Berlin, last year.

An identical cap hangs in the study of Dr. Hermann Thiemke at his home at Pfarrlandstrasse, Zehlendorf, and in his drawers and book-cases are photo-albums, scrap-books, song-books, play programmes and other souvenirs of 25 years of school exchange.

For Dr. Thiemke, former French and English teacher at the Schadow-Schule, Zehlendorf, was a pioneer of school-exchange schemes which are now part of official educational policy.

Modest, unassuming, effervescent with friendliness, he can truly be said to have made it his life's work to encourage international amity, and to help to turn out into the world young men with a broad and tolerant outlook.

It was in 1912 that the student Hermann Thiemke first travelled to England and struck

Zehlendorf, and there followed a week in the German school's "Landheim" amid the lakes and woods of Brandenburg, and a hiking tour of Thuringia.

A routine programme was worked out—ten days as guests in the homes of Wallasey or Zehlendorf families, a week together in a camp or hostel, and a hiking tour of a district of England or Germany.

Members of both parties were always asked to do something in common, either in drama, sport or music. By encouraging and forming internationally-mixed casts in plays and mixed teams in sport, nationalist pride was discouraged.

CAME THE WAR

Strenuous efforts were made to keep down the costs so that no boy need be excluded because his parents were not well-to-do.

When in 1934, Mr. Wilkinson went to London and Mr. F. L. Allan became his successor, the tradition formed by three exchange visits was already so strong that there was no break. Even the coming into power of National Socialism could only prevent a visit in 1933.

Great efforts were made to steer clear of narrow politics, and, conceding to each other loyalty to their respective countries, friendship was based on a common humanity.

"In August, 1939, when we said to each a very moving farewell, our friends and ourselves felt deep satisfaction at having humbly rendered service, as long as it was in the power of individuals to do so, to the cause of peace," Dr. Thiemke wrote.

"Then came the war. The letters of farewell we received from our friends were a great stay during that nightmare, and when all was over their first letters testified that they, just as ourselves, had never ceased to remember the happy encounters of the past, and to try to imagine what might have happened to those on the other side.

VISITS START AGAIN

"With deep sorrow, however, we had to realise how many of those who once had shared the benefits of our friendship were no longer among the living. Though old and weary, we felt a solemn responsibility, even to those who had given their lives, to make a new beginning."

In 1951 boys of the Schadow-Schule and boys of the Wallasey Grammar School met once again—for a hiking tour of the Weser-Bergland. Berlin boys visited Wallasey in 1952, and in 1954 a Wallasey party made the first post-war visit of an English school to Berlin.

On Dr. Thiemke's last official visit to Wallasey he was presented, in a half-playful, half-serious ceremony, with a Wallasey Grammar School cap to signify the presentation of the Freedom of the School. Behind the playful ceremony was a wealth of affection and admiration.

The exchange scheme is now part of the tradition of both schools, and Dr. Thiemke, in retirement, can sit back and enjoy the fruits of his efforts.

And with the returning Wallasey boys this year travelled Dr. Thiemke and his wife. They went to the home of their daughter in Manchester, and saw, for the first time, their eight-months-old English-German grand-daughter, Christine. For marriage ceremonies in Wallasey, and Zehlendorf, of Fraulein Rosemarie Thiemke and Mr. Tom Pierson, an Old Boy of Wallasey Grammar School, really marked the culmination of Dr. Thiemke's dreams.

Christine is a symbol of German-English goodwill.



All aboard!

Photo by Philip Rickard.

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VEGETARIAN, 44 Osmond Road, Hove, Sussex. Tel. 38030. B/B £3 19s. 6d., etc.

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Other classified advertisements—page seven.



Dr. Herman Thiemke (left), and Fred Wilkinson (above).

up a friendship with an English student. Both vowed: "When we are teachers we shall see that our pupils are taught to know and understand one another."

But then came World War I.

After the war, the students' pledge was fulfilled by the teachers—but not until 1931.

Hermann Thiemke, by then 36, got in touch with Fred Wilkinson, headmaster of the Wallasey Grammar School, and the long-dreamt-of scheme was launched with a visit to Wallasey by Zehlendorf boys. An ambitious programme included Bernard Shaw's "The Admirable Bashville," chamber music and various athletic items.

The Germans accompanied Wallasey boys to "Glorious Devon," where they lived together under canvas beside the River Dart.

The following year Wallasey boys went to

WALKING ABROAD

INTERNATIONAL Tramping Tours are planning various holidays in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Scotland, and other countries. I.T.T. is a voluntarily organised movement designed to promote peace through international understanding.

Groups travel abroad, tramping and sharing simple accommodation, thereby making many contacts with people of other lands.

Nearly all the tours are of two weeks' duration. Walking is the outstanding feature of the tours, but bathing and climbing are included in many of the holidays, not to mention social meetings with groups of foreign friends where possible.

(I.T.T. produce a magazine of their own called the Pilgrim.)

Inquiries for further information should be sent to the Secretary, 6 Bainbridge Rd., Leeds, 6, together with a stamped addressed envelope.



Paddling at Ramsgate.

Photo by Philip Rickard.

Follow your interests

THE Youth Hostels Association of England and Wales have a programme of holidays which provide for interests such as canoeing, cruising, fishing, painting and sketching, pony trekking, photography, riding, sailing, underwater swimming, and walking.

In their pamphlet, "Adventure Holidays with YHA," details about these activities are presented.

Members of the YHA are free to use any of the 300 hostels. The minimum age limit is five and there is no upper age limit. Yearly subscription rates for membership are: under 16, 2s. 6d.; under 21, 7s. 6d.; 21 or over, 15s.

The overnight charge for staying at a hostel is 1s. 3d. for juveniles and 2s. 6d. for persons over 21.

It is advisable to book in advance during busy holiday periods. Members are provided with a National Handbook which lists all the hostels. Enquiries should be sent to YHA, Trevelyan House, St. Albans, Herts.

WORK-STUDY TRAVEL

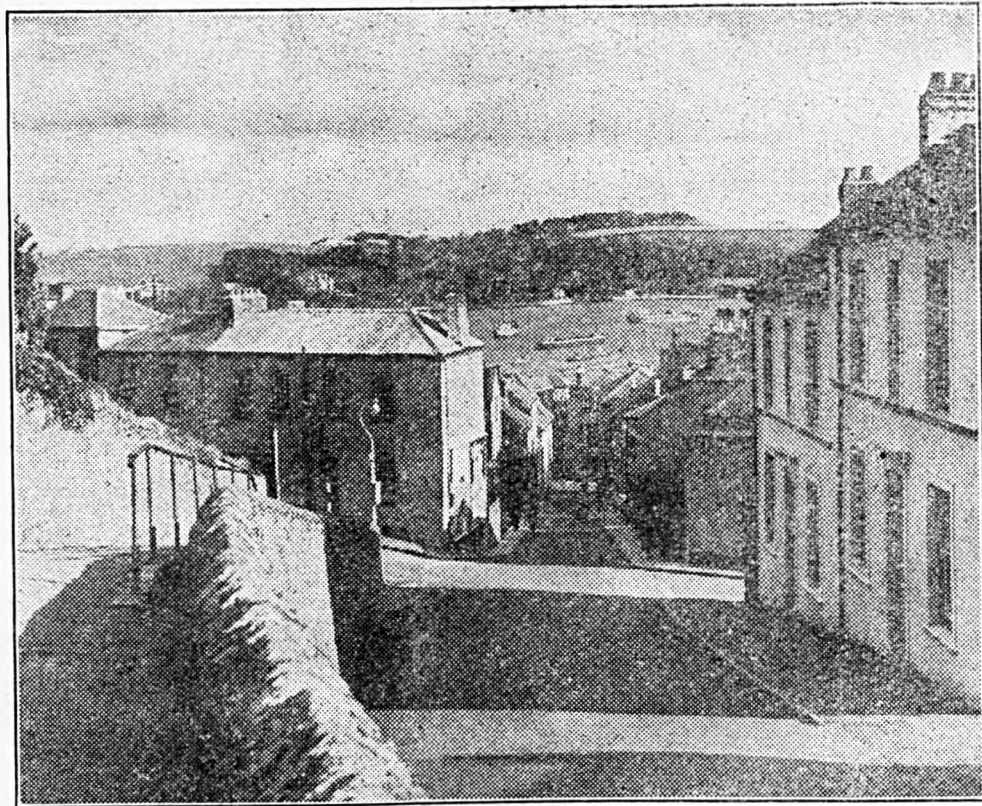
THE Servas Work-Study Travel (13 Wendover Road, Birmingham, 23, UK and "Woolmandale," Star Route, Limeport, Penn., USA) system continues to develop throughout the world. This year has seen new countries offering Open Doors.

Belgium now has many interested people, mainly within the work-camp movement. Spain, though without a Servas organisation has some Open Doors and we have recently made contacts in Poland through the Esperanto group, who offer to organise something there.

Within the British Isles the system has expanded and Ireland now has a separate organisation.

British members recently helped with a work-camp for providing housing for West Indians in Birmingham and encourage many of their applicants to take part in work-camps as part of their travels.

Throughout Europe, many of our secretaries and contacts are working with refugees.



Swanpool Street, Falmouth.

Photo by Philip Rickard.

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Personal and postal enquiries welcomed**"Un Byd"**

(One World)

**WELSH YOUTH HOLIDAY
CONFERENCE**

Easter 1957

at

GLYNLLIFON, near CAERNARFON
(April 18-23)There will be both English-
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discussion groupsSpeakers: Dr. Gareth Evans
Rev. J. H. Griffiths
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Illustrated brochure from:

THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
29 GREAT JAMES STREET, LONDON, W.C.1**"One World"****YOUTH
HOLIDAY CONFERENCE**

Easter 1957

at

THE MOUNT, HAVERHILL, SUFFOLK
(18th-23rd April)

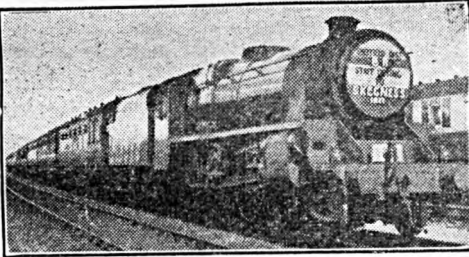
Speakers include:

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John Hallett

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Illustrated brochures from:

THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
29 GREAT JAMES STREET, LONDON, W.C.1**HOLIDAYS FOR
CHILDREN
IN NEED****WITH the approach of summer, Family
Service Units in Birmingham, Brad-
ford, Bristol, Leicester, Liverpool, Man-
chester, Oldham, Salford, Sheffield, Stock-
port, York and London will once again be
making arrangements for holidays for the
children of the families with which they
are working.**These children live in the most squalid sur-
roundings, in homes lacking even a minimum
of comfort, often sadly neglected.A holiday in a good home and happy sur-
roundings can mean a great deal to such
children. Many of them have never before
enjoyed such a break from the dreariness of
their normal home life. Apart from the hap-
piness that it gives, we find from experience
that they derive the greatest benefit both
physically and mentally.The Units are assisting the parents to over-
come their many difficulties but this is a slow
process. In the meantime something construc-
tive can always be done for the children.In past years we have found that these holi-
days have been most successful, but there are
always far more children needing holidays than
hosts to receive them.**PRIVATE HOMES**Where possible, we prefer to send the child-
ren to private homes. We would be most
grateful, therefore, for offers of hospitality for
a child or children—preferably during the
school holidays.We make the arrangements for travelling,
etc., and see that the child is clean and with
at least a minimum of essential clothing.Those who cannot take a child might like to
assist with the miscellaneous expenses of send-
ing the children away, e.g., fares and necessary
equipment.Family Service Units would be glad to pro-
vide further details. Enquiries and offers of
help should be sent either to one of the Units
direct or to the Head Office of Family Service
Units at 25 St. Mary's Grove, London, N.1.★ ★ ★
Other organisations giving help to needy
children are the Salvation Army who have a
holiday home at Tankerton, Kent; and The
Church Army.Over a period of many years the National
Children's Home and Orphanage have built up
an association of kindly people prepared to
give children with no relatives a place in their
own family holiday scheme.**H. W. Franklin**Former President of the
National Union of Railwaymen
sends this holiday memory:1951: Antagonism between America and
Russia. October, 1951: British Trades
Unionists visiting the Dnieper Dam.
Soviet Engineer proudly shows plate on a
generator. Says, "A gift from a lover of
peace and a friend of the Russian people
—President Roosevelt." The "Iron
Curtain" did not operate on his thoughts.
I was there. It still makes me think.**Organised in Britain****ARCTIC, SUN OR HOME****I**F you like adventure, a combining of the
unusual with the worthwhile, you will be
interested in the plans of the International
Voluntary Service for Peace to run a Work
Camp in the Arctic region of Norway this
year.There are two camps planned for Norway;
this one in the Arctic, and another for young
people in the southern region.In Switzerland, there is a Work Camp
planned for a poor mountain village, where
the work will be of a labouring nature.

A similar camp is scheduled for Austria.

In France and Germany there will be work
on the building of homes for refugees and
other homeless people.At home, in England, Scotland and Ireland,
Work Camps will be engaged on the decorating
of homes for old people, and on the building
of community centres and schools.There will be one "youth camp", another
for married couples with children, and a "dis-
cussion camp".Both inexperienced and experienced campers
are welcome on any of these projects.In Greece, Lebanon and Tunisia, experienced
campers only are required.IVSP may be taking a team of workers to
Egypt, but no definite plans are yet made for
this project.International Voluntary Service for Peace, 19
Penbridge Villas, London, W.11.**FOR TEENAGERS****THE Friends (Quakers) Work Camps Com-
mittee announce their provisional plans
for summer projects.**Specially catering for 16 to 18-year-olds,
they are running three 3-week camps; two
will be from July 27 to August 19, and one
from August 3 to 26.Nineteen-year-olds and over have two four-
week camps proposed for them, from June 29
to July 29, and from August 3 to September 2.
There is also a one-week camp for nineteen-
year-olds and over planned for August 3 to
August 10 or 11.Friends Work Camps Committee, Friends
House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.**SUMMER CONFERENCE****THE Peace Pledge Union have again booked
Pantylfedwen, Borth, for their summer
holiday conference. Dates are from Sep-
tember 7 to September 14. The main subject
for discussion will be "The United Nations",
dealt with under three headings, "How UN
began and works", "UN functional agencies",
and "What kind of force should UN have?"
Peace Pledge Union, 6 Endsleigh Street,
London, W.C.1.****TALKS AND DISCUSSION****THE British Fellowship of Reconciliation**
Summer Conference will this year be held
at St. John's College, York, from August 10 to
17, on "The Power of Minorities."Consideration will be given to the construc-
tive use of non-violence; non-violent tech-
niques; international police forces (armed or
unarmed?); the adequacy of moral force.Dr. Geoffrey F. Nuttall will give five talks on
"Christian Pacifism in History" and there will
be the usual free time for outings and excu-
sions, evening socials, etc. Brochures will
shortly be available.Fellowship of Reconciliation, 29 Great James
Street, London, W.C.1.**EASTER GATHERINGS****DURING the Easter vacation, the Fellow-
ship of Reconciliation will be holding two
youth holiday conferences.**Both will deal with the theme "One World".
Meeting from April 18 to 23, one conference
will be at the Mount, Haverhill, Suffolk, whilst
the other will be at Glynllifon, near Caernar-
von, North Wales.The second conference will have both
English and Welsh discussion groups.**WAR RESISTERS'
CONFERENCE****THERE will be some places available for
individual members of the Peace Pledge
Union at the Triennial Conference of the War
Resisters' International, which will be held at
the Froebel Institute, Rochampton, London,
from July 15 to 19.**As the total accommodation is not much
over 100, in order to preserve the international
character of the conference it will be necessary
to restrict the number of places available to
PPU members. All applications should be
made to Stuart Morris, General Secretary of
the PPU.**The Society of Friends (Quakers) Work Camps
Committee will be holding a worship and
study camp from April 18 to 28. There are
no age limits and the camp will probably be
held in North Wales.****PPU RELIGION COMMISSION**

Pacifist Universalist Service

3.30 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 10, 1957

The Universal Centre

17a Portland Road

(Near Holland Park Station)

A "serious" holiday**Thomas Fox Pitt**

Secretary, The Anti-Slavery Society.

WHEN I was in Morocco last autumn
I felt very strongly the antagonism of
the people to the tourist who comes to gape
and laugh because things are different from
those at home.Should one not always attach some
specific interest to one's holiday? There
was something in Morocco about which I
wanted to find out and it took me to places
of more absorbing interest and excitement
than would the single minded pursuit of
entertainment or relaxation.I went to find out if there were any slaves
left in Morocco. It was a very specialised
interest and that is what one wants; a little
corner of knowledge to fill in; an enquiry
that leads one into the life of the people as
real living day to day citizens and not as
tourist attractions or picturesque characters.I think that one should set oneself a
problem to work out and I think that one
should be ready to switch to another
problem if it seems more fun—after all it
is a holiday.**PLAN AHEAD FOR SUNSHINE!**Our special Guide to Summer Weather is now available, as
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N. American conferences on the problems of peace

Canadian summer camp

From CECIL R. EVANS

CANADIAN Friends Service Committee have arranged a Family Summer Camp during July and August at Camp Neckauis, Ontario, 100 miles north of Toronto. There will also be the Annual Seminar on Quaker topics with Elfrida Vipont Foulds, British Quaker and writer. Canadian Friends Service Committee, 60 Lower Avenue, Toronto, 5.

Quaker sessions for families & students

From LYLE TATUM

THE Philadelphia office of the American Friends Service Committee are arranging two Institutes for the entire family. One of

these is at Chatham Institute at Chatham College in Pittsburgh, Pa.

It will be held from July 14 to 20, on the theme "The Quaker approach to Contemporary Affairs."

The other is the Family Camp, to be held at Ithaca, New York, from August 17 to 24.

For high school students there is the Teen-Age World Affairs Camp, also at Ithaca, from August 25 to 31.

For college students in America there are the following projects:

June 1 to 9: A College Institute at Pottstown, Pa., on the theme, "Alternatives to Violence."

June 1 to July 21: Two Peace Caravans in the Middle Atlantic States.

June 14 to August 30: An Institution Service Unit for girls only, at a correctional

institution in Claymont, Delaware.

June 14 to August 30: Internes-in-Industry project, Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 14 to August 30: An Institutional Service Unit at the Harlem Valley State Hospital, a mental hospital in New York State.

June 28 to August 23: A Work Camp with migrant workers at Clinton, NY.

August 23 to September 13: An Institutional Service Unit at Manhattan State Hospital, a mental hospital in New York City.

American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

Institutes and conferences

From CECIL E. HINSHAW

AS part of the American Friends Service Committee of Des Moines summer schedule, there will be a Youth Conference on

World Affairs at Boone, Iowa, from June 15 to 22. For tuition, board and room, the fee is 35 dollars.

Other items on the schedule are three Family Institutes; one at Palmer Lake, Colorado, from July 28 to August 3, and two at Tyler, Minnesota, from August 11 to 17, and from August 19 to 25.

Total cost for a family of up to five members is \$75 at the Palmer Lake Institute, and \$60 at the Tyler Institutes.

From June 9 to 17 there will be an Institute of International Relations at Wichita, Kansas. Two hours of university credit, either graduate or undergraduate, can be earned through arrangements with Wichita University. Tuition is \$15 (plus \$20 if academic credit is arranged), and board and room \$4.50 per day.

American Friends Service Committee, 4211 Grand Avenue, Des Moines 12, Iowa.

TWENTY YEARS OF BROTHERHOOD

By GRACE RHODES

TWENTY years after the young men of the Rhoen-Bruderhof had to leave Germany, the life of this community movement is again being built up in the land of its origin.

Now, in face of remilitarisation, it is offering an unlimited peace service whereby conscientious objectors can take a more convincing attitude before being subject to State pressure.

It is said in authoritative circles in West Germany that any peace service which is to be recognised as an alternative to military service will have to be as hard both in length of service and in living conditions as military service, and that young men will not be allowed just to keep on in their former occupations and earn good wages when these opportunities are denied to men who are conscripted.

The peace service at the Bruderhof has not been set up to meet an emergency need; it is completely integrated with the daily life of the communities.

WITNESS

The Sinnthal-Bruderhof at Bad Brückenau, 75 miles from Frankfurt, is one of nine similar communities in Paraguay, Uruguay, United States, and England, where men, women, and children of eighteen nationalities are building up a new peaceful order of human society.

Their door stands open to all who would share in a life of non-violence and community of goods.

At the various places they are engaged in agriculture, industry, education, and publishing work, but their most important task lies in



THE SINNTAL-BRUDERHOF, GERMANY

the mission call to all who seek a radical way of Christian living.

Their peace witness is given in the life itself; they work with the many guest-helpers who stay for shorter or longer periods, they go on speaking trips, and make contact with others who are striving to solve the problems of conscientious objection to war.

In Paraguay, for example, an American doctor is doing his alternative service at the Bruderhof Hospital which serves the poverty and disease stricken people in an area of a thousand square miles.

The Wheathill Bruderhof in Shropshire, England, has been mainly responsible for the new beginning in Germany, but it has now been supported by two families from the communities in Paraguay, who have belonged to the Bruderhof movement since its early days.

Their return to Germany will establish a

direct link with the Rhoen-Bruderhof which was taken over by the Nazis in 1937.

SHARING

Two work camps, Pax men, and various individuals have been helping to repair and extend the accommodation of the former guest-house lent by a friend of the Bruderhof. This means that a limited number of guest-helpers can be accommodated if sufficient notice is given.

Believing that a life of complete sharing without private property is a consequence of Christian love and brotherhood, the members of the Bruderhof keep in touch with interested people all over the world through their quarterly magazine, The Plough, a specimen copy of which is available from the Society of Brothers, Bromdon, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, England.

30 day peace tour

From W. M. HAMMOND Jnr.

AN open invitation to membership of the Second Annual Peace and Spiritual Life Tour to Europe has been announced by the Baptist Peace Fellowship (USA) for interested persons of all affiliations.

A 30-day trip by leading airlines covers an air circuit including London, Paris, Geneva, Zurich, Frankfurt, Hanover, West and East Berlin, Hamburg and other cities.

Highlights of the tour are visits to Andre and Magda Trocme at the Mill of Peace, Versailles, to the Friendship House of Pastor Wilhelm Mensching in rural West Germany, and to the Fellowship of Reconciliation Group in West Berlin with Frau Schuchardt and Heinz Kraschuski.

In these seminars and at other shorter stops, leisurely informal interviews will be held with these leaders, and with Muriel Lester, Hildegard Mayr of Vienna, Pastor Niemoller, and more than 20 other such persons known for their non-violent Christian resistance to both Nazi and Communist totalitarianism.

At an optional extra cost, the tour is extended to Russia.

Horizons Unlimited cater for the tour, running it on a non-profit basis. The cost is 899 dollars, but this can be spread over a period with a down payment of 200 dollars and monthly instalments of 29 dollars.

Rev. W. M. Hammond, Jr., Director, Horizons Unlimited Tours, c/o A-1 Travel Service, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, NY.

Which road to freedom?

THE Road to Freedom is the theme of the seventeenth Annual Institute of International Relations which will be held at the Mizpah Hotel, Jefferson St., at Montgomery, Syracuse, NY, USA.

A programme of lectures followed by discussions has been organised by the Institute under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee and sponsored by the New York State Peace Council.

Speakers at the conference, which is from Feb. 15-17, include Vera Brittain, Prof. Harrop Freeman, Prof. Rayford Logan, and Morris Rubin. Persons wishing to attend should contact Lena Gray, 841 University Bldg., Syracuse 2, NY.

DIARY

As this is a free service, we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Monday morning.

2. Include: Date, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address)

Friday, February 8

BOWES PARK: 8 p.m.; Bowes Park Methodist Ch., Bowes Rd., N.13. Mrs. Joan Cuts, "My Recent Visit to Berlin: a Christian Looks at Conditions There." Methodist Peace Fellowship.

LONDON, E.C.2: 12.30 and 1.30 p.m.; The Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, Rev. Canon C. S. Milford, West Asia Secretary, Church Missionary Society, "Christian Responsibility in the Middle East", National Peace Council.

UPMINSTER: 8 p.m.; St. Mary's Lane School (near The Bell), Martin Dakin (BBC Brain of Britain for 1954), "Hungry Men", Hornchurch "Way to Peace" Group.

Saturday, February 9

SHEFFIELD: 4 p.m.; The Friends' Cottage, Harthead (behind Telegraph buildings), Pooled tea, 5 p.m.; Business mtg., Annual mtg., Peace Pledge Union.

Sunday, February 10

CHATHAM: 3 p.m.; Church of the Great Companions, Hamond Hill, Peace Service, conducted by Rev. Will Hayes; address by Vivian Worthington; "Universalism and World Peace".

LONDON, W.11: 3.30 p.m.; The Universal Centre, 17a Portland Road, nr. Holland Park Stn. Pacifist Universalist Service.

Every week!

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

LONDON: Weekend Workcamps, cleaning and redecorating the homes of old-age pensioners. IVSP, 19 Pembridge Villas, W.11.

SUNDAYS

HYDE PARK: 4 p.m.; Pacifist Youth Action Group, Every Sunday. PYAG.

MONDAYS

SHIPLEY: 7.15 p.m.; Shipley Group in new premises in Labour Party Rooms, West-aire, Shipley.

TUESDAYS

MANCHESTER: 1-2 p.m.; Deansgate Blitz Site. Christian pacifist open-air mtg. Local Methodist ministers and others. MPF.

WEDNESDAYS

KIDBROOKE: 8 p.m.; 141 Woolacombe Rd. Talks, plays, discussion, music, radio, etc.

THURSDAYS

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Road, E.10 and E.11 Group. PPU.

LONDON, W.C.1: 1.15-1.45 p.m.; Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen St. Weekly lunch-hour Service of Intercession for World Peace. Conducted by Clergy and laymen of different denominations.

LONDON, W.C.1: 7.30 p.m.; Dick Sheppard Ho., 6 Endsleigh St. PYAG.

Wednesday, February 13

HULL: 7.30 p.m.; 6 Bond St. All interested welcome. Monthly mtg. Fellowship Party.

Thursday, February 14

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd., A. H. Radcliffe, "Is Religion the Answer?" Peace Pledge Union.

LONDON, W.C.1: 7.30 p.m.; Dick Sheppard Ho., 6 Endsleigh St. Hugh Brock, "The Non-Violent Resistance Group." PYAG.

LONDON, E.C.3: 1.15 p.m.; The Church of St. Olave, Hart St., Percy W. Bartlett, "The Common Responsibility of the Christian Church", National Peace Council.

LEWES: 7.30 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Friars Walk, Reginald Reynolds, Rev. Kenneth Rawlings, "Black and White in Africa and America", SoF.

WOOLWICH: 8 p.m.; Progress Hall, Admiral Seymour Rd., Eltham Well Hall. Public mtg. for the adoption of Fellowship Party prospective Parliamentary candidate for Woolwich West. Ronald Mallone, BA, Stanley Bishop, Leonard Tomkinson, Fellowship Party.

Friday, February 15

LONDON, E.C.2: 12.30 and 1.30 p.m.; The Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, Dr. Eric G. M. Fletcher, MP, "On Limiting Atomic War", National Peace Council.

Sunday, February 17

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: 12 noon; Harrington's Cafe, Five Ways, AGM, Minnie Palmer, "Modern Saints", Chair, George Albon. Bring and buy sale. PPU.

Wednesday, February 20

LONDON, S.E.18: 8.15 p.m.; Moordown, Shooter's Hill, Ronald Mallone, BA, "Our Need of the Fellowship Party", Eltham Social Progress Group.

Thursday, February 21

LONDON, E.C.3: 1.15 p.m.; The Church of St. Olave, Hart St. Rev. J. G. Baker, MA, "Christian Responsibility in the Far East", National Peace Council.

Friday, February 22

LONDON, E.C.2: 12.30 and 1.30 p.m.; The Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, Rev. W. Simpson (Council of Christians and Jews), "Jewish Christian Relations Today", National Peace Council.

Saturday, February 23

KINGS CROSS: 2.30-7 p.m.; Mission Hall, Crestfield St. Conscripted Conference, Fenner Brockway, MP, Bernard Withers and L. J. Cuming. Organisations and individuals welcomed. Credentials from No Conscripted Council, Crestfield St., W.C.1.

ST. IVES: Trelohan Manor. Week-end conf. from 2 p.m. Saturday. "The Challenge of Africa". Leader: John Fletcher. Chair: Edgar Dunstan, of Portsmouth. FoR, PPU.

Saturday, March 2

BRIDGWATER: 3 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Friars St. John Hoyland, "War on World Famine", Bridgewater Peace Group.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

TERMS: Cash with order, 3d. per word, minimum 25, 6d. (Box No. 15, extra). Please don't send stamps in payment, except for odd pence. Maximum length 60 words. Address for Box No. replies: Peace News, 3 Blackstock Rd., N.4.

LATEST TIME for copy: Monday morning before publication.

Whilst the policy of Peace News is not to restrict any concern or individual from advertising in these columns, it must be noted that we do not necessarily share the views nor the opinions of all our advertisers.

MEETINGS

BIRMINGHAM PEOPLE'S PEACE COMMITTEE: Dr. Eric Burhop, atomic physicist, will open a discussion on "Peace—the Way Forward, Stop Britain's H-bomb Test". At Digbeth Institute, on Sunday, February 10, at 7 p.m. All welcome. Silver collection.

ACCOMMODATION

HOMELY ACCOMMODATION and jolly good food to visitors and permanent guests. CANONBURY 1340, Telica Shaver, 27 Hamilton Pl., N.5.

EDUCATION

SPEAKING AND WRITING lessons (correspondence, visit), 5s. Dorothy Matthews, BA, 32 Primrose Hill Rd., London, N.W.3. PRImrose 5686.

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LITERATURE

FREE PLAY LIST including Peace Plays, Taylor, "Cinderbank," Holmfirth, Huddersfield.

QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to the Friends' Home Service Committee, Friends' House, Euston Rd., London.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BOOK on the human mind for beginners. "Scientology: Fundamentals of Thought", by L. Ron Hubbard. Send 5s. to Anthony Phillips, 4 Ashchurch Terrace, W.12.

PERSONAL

PEN FRIENDS WANTED, home and overseas. Please write, Mr. Hill, 669 High Road, Leyton, E.10.

WAR RESISTERS' International welcomes gifts of foreign stamps and undamaged airmail covers. Please send to WRI, Lansbury House, 58 Park Ave., Enfield, Middlesex.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

PEACE NEWS OFFICE IS OPEN up to 9 p.m. every Wednesday evening for the sale of books and stationery, and for voluntary help with the despatch of Peace News. Visitation welcomed: 3 Blackstock Rd. (above Fish and Cook, stationers), Finsbury Park (near sta.), N.4.

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SANDOWN, I.O.W. Holidays for vegetarians, write Mrs. P. M. Smith, Rippledene, 9 Araluen Way, Lake Sandown.

WANTED SEASIDE COTTAGE, or bungalow to sleep three adults and two children in August. Smith, 49 Clarendon Avenue, Trowbridge.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA. Close to sea and shops. Good vegetarian food only, but still at reasonable terms. Particulars: Frances E. Morgan, 78a Norman Rd., St. Leonards-on-Sea.

See also page five

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YEMEN AND ADEN

reasonably certain to come under discussion in due time.

Summing up, we may say that, from the strictly legal point of view, Britain is as plainly right in the whole issue as she was plainly wrong in the attempted interference of the Suez Canal nationalisation.

As long as old treaties and the still older

Second bombing of Koinonia

By RICHARD BAKER

A DYNAMITE blast completely destroyed the roadside market of Koinonia Farm, inter-racial Christian pacifist community at Americus, Georgia, in the American South; fire burned another building to the ground after an anonymous telephone call was received. No one was injured.

Shortly after midnight, January 14, two Koinonia men, informed of the explosion by Sumter County Sheriff Fred Chappel, rushed to the scene. Fragments were thrown as far as 240 feet, showering the highway and surrounding property.

About 40 people gathered there, including police officers, made no attempt to extinguish a grass fire caused by the blast, although it threatened to burn a bee-hive.

There was no word of greeting. The only interrogation from the police was about the size of the building and the value of it and its contents.

The market building, 20 ft. by 30 ft., and its contents were valued at from \$5,000 to \$7,000. The loss included all refrigeration, cold storage equipment, facilities for curing meat, much farm produce and mail orders ready for shipment.

BARN BURNED

Damage from a bombing last summer, estimated at \$3,000, had been repaired. No insurance covered the loss from either bombing. The loss of the market and a mail order business means the loss, at least temporarily, of a major source of income.

A house on the farm was destroyed by fire between midnight and dawn, January 18. Located half a mile from the cluster of houses the 60 members of Koinonia live in, it was not used as a home, but only for storage.

The fire was not seen in time to save the building, although the night watch had been doubled. As the fire was suspected to be an attempt by saboteurs to lure the men away from the homes, no one went to the scene until daylight.

The preceding day, a telephone caller had said, "Tell Clarence (Jordan) to be on watch tonight, and be careful," then had hung up. (Mr. Jordan is the founder of Koinonia.) The sheriff, notified at once of the fire, never came. The building was valued at \$1,500.

Four kerosene flares were used to try to set the barn of a neighbour on fire. The neighbour, who is friendly to the people of Koinonia, has four small children.

Two flares went out by themselves; two others were put out barely in time. A fire that destroyed the barn of another neighbour several months ago, costing \$30,000, is now attributed to the present crisis.

The company that sold most of the lumber to Koinonia for several years informed the community it would do no more business with them.

Restoration of facilities for the mail order business, lost in the bombing, will be difficult because building materials are hard to get. Also, the site being vulnerable, no new market building will be built there.

The community state that the wreckage of the building will be left "beside the highway as a mute testimony to passers-by of the fruits of hate and prejudice."

A farmer picking corn for Koinonia "beset by physical and legal harassments," was forced to quit with the field only one-fourth picked. A resident of the other side of the county, he is now considering moving away.

The Americus and Sumter County Ministerial Association met at the requests of laymen and preachers and protested against the violence aimed at Koinonia.

"NOT AFRAID"

"The Ministerial Association also sent a letter to Governor Marvin Griffin, but no copy of the text was available," the community say. "The action of these men might bring them under fire," the community states.

Reflecting the great courage of the Koinonia people, their newsletter says: "We cannot say that we are exactly easy, but we are not afraid."

"We are not at all downhearted or discouraged, and there is . . . (no) . . . thought of giving up or moving away. We are constantly praying for those who oppose us, and . . . asking God to free us completely . . . of hate or ill-will."

"Laughter is frequent among us. We have ample food, clothing and shelter. God continues to multiply His grace toward us." The present series of violent acts and boycotts against Koinonia began after an inter-racial children's camp was held, and after two Koinonia members tried to get two Negroes admitted to a white school.

LATER: A hoodlum fired shots into one of the homes of Koinonia at night, January 28. No one was hit. Little damage was done; most of it was broken dinner dishes.

right of conquest count for anything, the British standpoint is unassailable.

Yet the Yemen case is also right if looked at from a totally different angle. Put shortly, it amounts to this:

(a) The proceedings of 1839 would not in our day be recognised as bearing much resemblance to justice. A tribesman's plunder of a ship and even "grievous maltreatment" of passengers and crew can hardly justify the annexation of a valuable port and all that followed in this case;

(b) It is suspected that the Protectorate may yield oil, and if this were to happen it would lead, as long as foreign influence lasts, to the same sort of arrangements as those in nearby countries where they strengthen feudalistic regimes inimical to the population's true progress;

(c) Radically changed conditions and world conceptions invalidate all reasoning in favour of the preservation of colonialism. The only true standards today are a people's fitness for self-government, the interests of the masses of the population and their consent or opposition to the regime under which they have to live.

Such are the facts, amounting to a situation loaded with difficult problems. There is really only one thing that, at least from the now more or less generally accepted needs of enduring world peace, is reasonably certain: this is not a question to be settled in isolation from other Middle East problems.

All of them together—from the new rivalry between the Eisenhower Doctrine and Soviet opposition to it, from Arab v. Israeli enmity, from Jordan's desire to cut loose from British influence to inter-Arabian jealousies, and from Algerian resistance to the continuance of French overlordship, to the question of Iraq's and other states' possible nationalisation of oil—should be seen as inter-related.

And in the admittedly difficult effort to find a comprehensive solution, there must be no single point where the welfare and progress of the populations involved are considered secondary to the interests of the greater powers.

Canon Collins will be the speaker at a public meeting to be held at the Albert Hall, Nottingham, at 7 p.m., February 9. The subject will be "South Africa and racial discrimination".

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Pope and conscience

By STUART MORRIS

IT is not surprising that out of deference to the Pope there has been little comment in the Roman Catholic Press about the broadcast in which he seemed to set a limit to the function of conscience.

Many Catholics have been seriously disturbed by the pronouncement and their bewilderment has probably not been lessened by the message sent in the Pope's name to the World Congress of the International Catholic Film Office.

In that message Catholics were told that moral evaluation of films is not a form of censorship imposed from outside but an integral part of the judgement of a well-grounded Christian.

The Catholic Herald gives to the report of the letter the heading "Conscience is Catholic Film Censor", and it would indeed be strange if conscience should be expected to dictate what films were unsuitable for a Catholic to see, whatever the opinion of the censor might be, but has to give way to the decision of the State in the even more vital matter of participation in war.

It is to be hoped that whatever may be the explanation of the broadcast, one effect of the discussions which it has aroused will be to make quite clear that it could not deny to Catholics the right of conscientious objection to war and to encourage more to become conscientious objectors.

If any are still in doubt I would commend to their attention a "Guide to Pacifism" which has been written by a Roman Catholic priest, the Reverend J. F. T. Prince (Michael Shelton and Murray, 1s. 6d.).

Cyprus

WILLIAM SIMON writes an "Anglican Column" in the British Weekly and he recently used it to discuss a bundle of Press cuttings about Cyprus culled from The Times, Observer, Spectator, and Manchester Guardian.

He comments: "Surely it is a disgrace to this country and its religious organisation and leadership that this sort of thing should be written of our conduct in one of the oldest Christian countries in the world . . ."

In his view the causes are firstly the inertia of the past and a readiness to let things alone so long as there was no trouble; secondly, that the responsible representatives of the British Government do not really understand the history of the people they are dealing with, and thirdly, that Archbishop Makarios has acquiesced in the use of violence.

He calls for united Christian action to persuade Archbishop Makarios to call off the terrorist campaign, to persuade the Government that that can only be done by him in Cyprus itself, and to urge the Government to replace General Harding by someone capable of greater understanding of the problem.

Middle East

THE British Weekly calls the retention of Mr. Selwyn Lloyd at the Foreign Office "very strange" but fails to find a satis-

You must take with some caution some of the fantastic speculations which have emerged as to the extent of our defence cuts . . . Even the Opposition . . . are unlikely to advocate a reduction of more than one-fifth, or about £300 million.

—Mr. Sandys, Minister of Defence, February 3, 1957.

Recognition of NATO might have been considered labouring the obvious but for recent American diplomatic moves . . . This assumption that the United States "had gone pacifist" made essential some form of declaration that it was the intention to check Soviet penetration in the Middle East.

—Daily Telegraph, Washington Correspondent, February 3, 1957.

REDUCTION of armaments has, for many years, been a highly controversial point of argument. Disarmament conferences have always been concerned with reduction, never with abolition, and have always failed because of the impossibility of agreement between sovereign nations on any fundamental basis for reduction.

Experts looking at the problem of disarmament invariably do so from the point of view of the military needs of their own countries, thereby pressing for reduction of such weapons as appear particularly threatening to their own nationals, and refusing to give up any of those thought to be important to their own security.

There will, no doubt, be many politicians and others in this country, who will view with dismay any decision to cut down on the amount of money to be spent upon armaments; they will instantly conjure up a vision of a foreign dictator's jackboots trampling over "England's green and pleasant land".

America's objections to the Suez adventure, and sanctions against this country, were looked upon as the lunatic actions of a nation "gone pacifist", and Eisenhower's subsequent belligerent statement on the Middle East, as a merciful recovery.

It is, perhaps, not so very strange, that people continue to misinterpret the word "pacifism", and use it as though it meant some immoral acceptance of evil, when diplomats, statesmen and journalists insist on defining it in those terms.

Eisenhower, it is to be assumed, is not alone in desiring to save the world from the consequences of another world war. The Suez crisis, which might well have precipitated this

much dreaded disaster, no doubt caused him, and others, to view the whole Middle East problem with fear and dismay.

For years now the ordinary citizen has been lulled and soothed with a constant stream of speeches and statements designed to assure him that, despite the H-bomb tests, the spectacular production of enormous rockets and guided missiles loaded with the means to destroy the human race, these new discoveries will, in fact, make war impossible.

The fallacy of the Great Deterrent was very nearly exploded when the British Government decided to invade Egypt. It was not necessary to be a pacifist at that time to say categorically "No" to that particular "armed conflict". It was all too plain that such an unquenched "forest fire" might easily spread to world-wide conflagration.

It is not peculiar to pacifism to believe that war is evil; most people today are agreed upon that. Where they differ from pacifists is in their determination to continue with the use of a method they admit to be evil.

Pacifism is not a political or military expedient; it is a basic moral principle, which cannot be shaken by the fears of those who have built their ideas of peace on a foundation of war preparation.

America, with her jet bombers, conscripted armies, and great arsenals of totally destructive weapons, may hope and believe that she will never have to use them, but that does not make her a pacifist country. Nor does Eisenhower's condemnation of Eden's Suez policy make him a pacifist.

It is quite certain that if any one nation today did, in fact, "go" pacifist they would be considered to have "gone" mad! Yet, the persistent reliance upon threats of total annihilation as a means towards peace would seem, to any reasonable human being, to be the ultimate madness.

The future of the human race may well depend upon some nation "going" pacifist, courageously overthrowing the barriers of centuries of prejudice, and opening wide the heavily barred door into a new world, from which war and all its evils have been eliminated.

KASHMIR

FROM PAGE TWO

of wanting to debunk Prime Minister Nehru. They say that though there are people in both East and West who would be delighted to seize any chance of debunking both Mr. Dulles and Mr. Krishna Menon, neither the American nor British governments could conceivably be influenced by such petty personal motives in their attitude to Pandit Nehru.

On big questions, they say, governments are influenced only by their principles. Do you think I was right in replying that, on the contrary, governments act in accordance with their interests, and that the debunking you speak of fits into this well-known pattern?

A.: You are right. And I may add something more. Democratic governments have a way of reflecting the likes and dislikes of individuals among the peoples in their charge in a subtle and gradual way.

The wish to debunk was suppressed in the interests of bigger aims and motives. But anything that is suppressed has a knack of showing up when there is a chance.

If, however, I am wrong, or enlightened Americans or Britishers resent such a charge, I express my regret.

What I want is that such motives should not operate. If my unjust accusation has served to help in that direction, I shall be glad. January 31, 1957.

UNEMPLOYMENT

FROM PAGE ONE

jobs that would best serve the new peace policy.

This would be true whether the labour and resources were being used in helping the needy peoples who form such a great part of the world's population or to improving conditions at home.

Where a disarmament policy is decided on as a political measure instead of being dictated by economic stress, the economic situation would not get worse if those who had been employed on arms production were paid their old wages until they began to work again on jobs more helpful to mankind and economically more productive.

Their services would be needed immediately. The only problem would be their speedy re-absorption.

NEXT WEEK

Peace News brings an exclusive interview with

Haya de la Torre

one of Latin America's leading politicians and thinkers, and leader of Peru's Aprista Party.

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